



## EIGHTY-THREE.

**Another of Phillips's Summer Excursions Arrives.**

The following tourists arrived Tuesday night on one of the popular excursions of A. Phillips & Co.'s agency:

For Los Angeles—Mrs. J. M. and four children, Mrs. H. P. Case, Miss M. Case, Miss J. Case, Colorado Springs, Colo.; J. C. Voorhees, Mrs. J. C. Voorhees, Rainey, N. J.; Mrs. C. M. Stranahan, Albany, N. Y.; Miss V. Marsh, Mrs. G. Way, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. W. H. Moore, Albany, Goldfield, Iowa; Fred Keeley, P. Cervia, Mrs. T. Cervia, J. Cervia, W. Cervia, Norwich, Ct.; J. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.; Miss O'Connell, Mrs. A. S. O'Connell, Plainfield, Minn.; J. E. Green, Mrs. P. Green, New Haven, Conn.; C. C. Green, W. Green, J. C. Green, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. E. H. Newcomb, Miss M. McCafferty, Mrs. D. Dennis, Kansas City, Mo.; H. E. Hamilton, Boston, Mass.; H. House, Hamden, Ct.;

For Pasadena—Mrs. H. L. Graham, Miss E. Graham, Chicago, Ill.; E. Lucas, Worcester, Mass.; S. E. Coombs, Ipswich, Mass.; W. D. Dennis, Mrs. M. L. Dennis, D. B. Dennis, Mrs. E. Dennis, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

For Riverside—S. P. Davis, Hartford, Conn.

For San Francisco—Winegill, Hartman, Mrs. G. Hopkinson, Hartman, Mass.; Mrs. M. A. Bean, Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. E. Darling, Providence, R. I.; G. H. Rudduck, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mrs. M. E. Nichols, L. A. Conard, Fairfield, Ct.; H. S. Leyden, Mrs. E. Edwards, H. S. Leyden, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. D. W. Farmer, E. Farmer, W. Farmer, H. Farmer, B. Farmer, R. Farmer, Goldfield, Iowa; Mrs. H. Page, Miss F. Young, Emporia, Kan.

For San Francisco—Winegill, Hartman, Mrs. G. Hopkinson, Hartman, Mass.; Mrs. M. A. Bean, Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. E. Darling, Providence, R. I.; G. H. Rudduck, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mrs. M. E. Nichols, L. A. Conard, Fairfield, Ct.; H. S. Leyden, Mrs. E. Edwards, H. S. Leyden, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. D. W. Farmer, E. Farmer, W. Farmer, H. Farmer, B. Farmer, R. Farmer, Goldfield, Iowa; Mrs. H. Page, Miss F. Young, Emporia, Kan.

For San Jose—G. J. Crossley, Providence, R. I.

For Fresno—A. S. Vose, Miss G. L. Vose, Boston, Mass.

For San Barbara—Capt. H. A. Averill, Machias, Me.

## The Courts.

In Judge Cheney's court yesterday, it was decided that the People vs. Gretelle Rozelle, for which time to plead was continued to June 17th.

In the People vs. W. F. Rozelle, there was the same disposition.

In the People vs. John Clark, the jury disagreed.

Thomas Smith was found guilty.

JUSTICE AUSTIN.

The case of the People vs. Mrs. Caliope, for assault with a deadly weapon, was dismissed.

JUSTICE TANEY.

In the case of John Paul, up for cruelty to animals, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

John Conley, for disturbing the peace, was fined \$6.

## Hotel Arrivals.

At the St. Elmo: E. Bowring, Santa Monica; C. Sherman, Omaha; J. S. Kearny wife and daughter, Toronto, Canada; D. J. Paddock, Santa Barbara; S. E. Coombs and wife, Massachusetts; J. F. Myers, Jan Francisco; W. E. C. Baughman, Quincy, Ill.; T. Teggar, San Francisco; B. Rorison, Indiana; W. A. Ple, W. E. Ple, Indianapolis; J. L. Clegg, San Francisco; C. S. May, Santa Monica; W. R. Redding, San Francisco; B. W. Brown and wife, Lugonla; J. E. Peter, St. Helena; R. McKeen, Monroe; J. R. Gott, California Southern Pacific Railroad; J. C. Platt and son, Sacramento; Mrs. Narbone and son, Wilmington.

## At Oxford.

(Oliver Wendell Holmes in Atlantic.) One wishes to know the magic of names, let him visit the places made memorable by the lives of the illustrious men of the past in the Old World. As a boy, I used to read the poetry of Pope, of Goldsmith and of Johnson. How could I look at the Bodleian Library or wander beneath its roof without recalling the lines from "The Vanity of Human Wishes?"

"When first the college rolls receive his name,

The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame,

Resists the frown of renown,

Caught from the strong contagion of the gown,

O'er Bodley's dome his future labors spread,

And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head."

The last line refers to Roger Bacon.

"There is a tradition that the study of Friar Bacon, built on an arch over the river, was never built when a man greater than he shall pass under it. To prevent so shocking a calamity, it was pulled down many years since." We shall meet with a similar legend in another university city. Many persons have been shy of these localities, who were in no danger whatever of meeting the fate threatened by the prediction.

We passed through the Bodleian Library, only glancing at a few of its choicer treasures, among which the exquisitely illuminated missals were especially tempting objects of study. It was almost like a mockery to see them opened and closed, without having the time to study their wonderful miniature paintings. A walk through the grounds of Magdalen College, under the guidance of the president of that college, showed us some of the fine trees for which it was also famous. There was a wych-elm (Sycamore) (one of some books) very large that I insisted upon having it measured. A string was prepared and carefully carried around the trunk, above the spread of the roots and below that of the branches, so as to give the smallest circumference. I was curious to know how the size of the trunk of this tree would compare with that of the trunks of some of our largest New England elms. I have measured a good many of these. About sixteen feet is the measurement of a large elm, like that on Boston Common, which all middle-aged people remember. From twenty-two to twenty-three feet is the ordinary maximum of the very largest trees. I never found but one exceeded it; that was the great Springfield elm, which looks as if it might have been formed by the collision of two young trees. When I measured this, in 1857, it was twenty-four feet eight inches in circumference, five feet from the ground, growing larger above and below. I remembered this tree well, as we measured the string which was to tell the size of its English rival. As we came near the end of the string, I felt as I did when I was looking at the last dash of Ormonde and the Bard at Epsom. Twenty feet, and a long piece of string left. Twenty-one. Twenty-two. Twenty-three. An extra heartbeat or two. Twenty-four! Twenty-five and six inches over! The Springfield elm may have grown a foot or more since I measured it, fifty years ago, but the tree at Magdalen stands ahead of all my old measurements. Many of the fine old trees, this particular may have been born in their younger days to Addison, whose favorite walk is still pointed out to the visitor.

## The Drift of It.

(Milwaukee Wisconsin.) Our people are paying out of their yearly earnings more than \$3,000,000 each to take care of the insane people alone who have been added by foreign countries to our population. Now add to this yearly expense for the insane the larger yearly expense for foreign

paupers. Add to that the direct and indirect annual expenses entailed by the foreign criminal classes. Add to that again the heavy tax upon the effort and wealth of this country's producers imposed by the vast army of resident foreigners, who are mere non-producers, and have need of the services because they are non-producers. After this little sum in addition has been worked out, thoughtful men will be able to form some slight conception of what it really does cost our people in hard cash to hold aloft the generously but absurdly foolish sentiment that "our ports, and our doors, and our arms are open to welcome the oppressed of all nations." We have got to shut down on the indiscriminate welcoming business which this country has more or less indulged in for 100 years, or else, many generations hence, there will be nobody left but foreign defectives and their more defective descendants to do any work.

## HOW TO BUILD TOWNS.

**Land Advanced from 25 Cents to \$1,000 an Acre.**

(Pasadena Leader.)

When people in San Bernardino or Los Angeles or San Diego county start to boom a place they do it with a vim that leaves no ground for fear of non-success. There is a place called Redlands, for instance, situated in the eastern end of the San Bernardino Valley, about twelve miles from the city of the same name. Eleven years ago the writer was accustomed to pass over the townsite on horseback, and more than once was told that there was land that was either vacant Government property, or which could be bought for a few "bits" an acre. It was a dry, apparently sterile slope, almost entirely destitute of vegetation, without a settler upon it, and, to all appearances, one of those tracts whose ownership would make a man poor. The idea of paying for such land was simply ridiculous.

But what a change has come over it. It is difficult to believe the evidence of one's senses. The barren hillside has been converted into a vast orange grove, and a raisin vineyard, and the land, shortly before worth 25 cents an acre, now readily finds purchasers at \$250 to \$1,000. But that is not all. Just six months ago it was decided to lay out a townsite in the heart of the reclaimed desert. This was done, and a provision was made that each purchaser of a lot must agree to put up a two-story structure of brick on his property. No sales were made for speculation, or in order to make a profit from more enterprising purchasers. The result has been marvelous. Solid blocks of brick have been put up. All kinds of business enterprises necessary in a rich and prosperous community have been successfully inaugurated, and there is now a full-fledged town, second to none in the State, where but a short time ago the coyote found it a light hand picking to leave from starving to death.

This is the town of Redlands. But this notice would not be complete without mentioning another fact indicative of the enterprise of the people of that section. They recognize, as do all sensible people, that it is on the newspaper that they must depend to make known their advantages abroad, and that without the aid of printers' ink no place can succeed, no matter what its advantages may be. In consonance with the same spirit of enterprise which has characterized all their dealings, an abundance of capital has been subscribed, and in a few days the first number of the Citrograph will be issued from Redlands. Its editor is Mr. Scipio Craig, well known to all newspaper men in Southern California during the past dozen years.

Gen. Grant Refused Wine.

(Rev. Dr. John Newman in the American Citizen.)

Let us take a few facts: When traveling in India he was surrounded with social customs, to disregard which required the strongest will and the firmest purpose. Not a few foreign residents in the East are hard drinkers. They were not hours enough in the day for Grant to accept the invitations to half a dozen of which he would remain a few moments, until the last one had been reached. At all these gatherings, wine and liquors were freely used. He became so thoroughly disgusted with the custom that, on his return to his hotel, he said to his wife: "Julia, I do not intend to take another glass of wine to please anybody." That was in 1878, and from that time forward to Mt. McGregor his temperance habits were strictly observed.

From Calcutta he went to Burmah. The reception committee furnished large baskets of champagne and liquors. These were subject to Grant's orders. To the disappointment and disgust of the committee the baskets were not opened, but Grant simply said: "Gentlemen, I do not wish anything to drink," and the baskets were returned to him, and from Mrs. Grant, Central office, 18 Requena street.

Remember, all transient or irregular customers' bundles must be paid for C. O. D., and if owners are not found, then bundles are left at Los Angeles. —Central office, 18 Requena street.

W. R. BLACKMAN,

EXPORT ACCOUNTANT.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00 EXCESSIVE \$400,000.00

NET MERCHANDISE \$400,000.00 PROFIT & EXPENSE \$400,000.00

GENERAL AGENTS.

Particulars of Company and other accounts kept, investigated, arranged and arbitrated.

OFFICE: Rooms 16 and 17, 117 New High St., Los Angeles.

NOW READY.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

MUD, MINERAL AND VAPOUR BATHS.

A charming resort for health restoration, situated on the west slopes of Sierra Madre Range, 6 miles north of San Bernardino, 2000 feet above and 55 miles from the sea. Many fine appliances. Telephone connection. Sand for circular. R. R. DARBY, Manager, Arrowhead Hot Springs, San Bernardino, Cal.

THE GROTESQUES OF PROOF-READING.

(George B. Perry in The Writer.)

What can be more conducive to good reading and correctness of printing than to have a boy drowsing out a hour after his noon meal in the Bible in this style, which I once heard at the Oxford University (Clarendon) Press.

It is necessary to add that the frequent use of italics in the Bible compelled the reader to save the frequent use of the word "ital." by rapping the desk with a stick. So Psalm civ, 16, read something like this:

15 And if any ref. y. that (rap) maketh glad the heart of man com. and (rap) dagger oil to make his (rap) face to shine com. and break which (rap) strengtheneth his heart per die.

On this particular passage from Ruth:

15 Ruth and I said, per die, ref. y. Entreat me not to leave thee com. (rap) or to return from following after thee com. (rap) for whither thou goest com. I will go sem. and where thou lodgest com. I will lodget sem. ref. s thy people shall be (rap) (rap) my people. And thy God shall be (rap) (rap) my God.

What the hell com. will I be (rap) com. and the Lord saith capo do so to me com. and more also com. if aught (rap) (rap) but death part three and me per diem.

Or this particular passage from Ruth:

15 Ruth and I said, per die, ref. y. Entreat me not to leave thee com. (rap) or to return from following after thee com. (rap) for whither thou goest com. I will go sem. and where thou lodgest com. I will lodget sem. ref. s thy people shall be (rap) (rap) my people. And thy God shall be (rap) (rap) my God.

What the hell com. will I be (rap) com. and the Lord saith capo do so to me com. and more also com. if aught (rap) (rap) but death part three and me per diem.

Come Easy, Go Easy.

The Post-Express does not want marriage-license laws, and argues that marriage ought to be made easy and divorce difficult. A careful study of the question would probably convince the Post-Express that law marriage laws and law divorce laws go together, and that having an easy marriage law furnishes most of the credit for the divorce bill.

SWARTZ & WHOMES, wallpaper.

Chase, Oliver, Name-wr. Mrs. Frosty. Located high in the Pasadena range, located west of and nearer the town of Arcadia, 10 miles from the city, commanding forty acres each, will be placed on the market at the office of the company, No. 12 South Spring street, on Monday morning, June 6th, at \$100 per acre, which is lower, considering the quality of land and its nearby location, than any land now offered in Los Angeles county.

Burbank.

Only fifteen minutes' ride by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and one hour's ride through a fine valley by carriage, commanding a fine view of Los Angeles, on the south, and a superb view of the entire San Fernando Valley on the north. We request investors to go there and see if this statement is exaggerated.

Rowles Colby.

Lands at \$65 an acre. Room 12 and 14, 28 S. Spring street.

SWARTZ & WHOMES, wallpaper.

## Real Estate.

HOWARD, CLANCY & MEREDITH,

120 NORTH MAIN STREET.

CITY.

\$15,000—House of 7, 10x12, Hill street, near Figueroa; \$1,000 per foot front. Main Lot, 50x120, corner lot, Downey ave. and Vignes st.

\$60—Lot 25, block 4, City Center tract.

\$60—Each 3 lot on Montana ave., Montrose tract; corner lot.

\$60—Each 3 lot on Montana ave., Montrose tract; corner lot.

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\$60—Each 3 lot on Montana ave., Montrose tract; corner

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE WHITE HOUSE DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE.

How Other Presidents Have Spent Their Vacations—Unfortunate Travels of Our Executives—Garfield's Assassination, Jackson's Nose Palling.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.

The White House is as deserted during the president's absence as the catacombs. The tress of sightseers only now fall upon the tiled floor of its grand vestibule, and the voice of the office seeker and the visiting statesman is unheard. When I called at the great white palace this afternoon I found two solitary women trying to peep through the wall of broken glass which separates the entrance hall from the grand promenade corridor. The east room has not a visitor, and the shabby stair carpet which, worn by the tread of thousands of place hunters, leads to the room of Col. Lamont, looks the shabbier for its temporary disuse. The old messenger who announced the callers to the president was absent from his post, and the colored man whose canary ball had been given you into the private secretary's room was not to be seen. The president's room bore the same deserted air, and the house reminded me of those I have seen for rent "fully furnished." The president's desk was in complete order. His papers had been carefully piled up, and his great steel pen was laid on the top of a bundle of legal-looking papers and his inkstand was closed. Lamont's desk was in similar order, and the only striking feature that now holds the place of his working hand is a paper weight of glass through which shines out the face of President Cleveland. The eyes of this face are turned directly toward Mr. Henley, who presides over Lamont's room during his absence, and whose mouth is as tightly closed as that of the God of Silence.

President Cleveland is exceedingly fond of the mountains. He spent his vacations in the Adirondacks when he was governor of New York, and his first vacation as president was taken there. Last year he chose the top of the Alleghenies for the scene of his honeymoon, and now he has taken his wife to his old camping ground to spend the anniversary of their marriage. A very pretty story was told me at the time of his nomination of one of his earlier adventures while on one of his gubernatorial vacations. Some of the men at the hotel where his party were staying shot a deer and captured a little fawn, which they brought to the hotel. There were several in the party, and it was a question to whom the fawn belonged and as to what should be done with it. The ladies of the hotel were unanimous for setting the trembling little thing at liberty, but the men objected. It was finally decided to give the fawn to Governor Cleveland. A trial was then held and arguments for and against letting the fawn go were made. Governor Cleveland listened to the end and then promptly said he would decide that the fawn go free, and it was liberated.

Cleveland is the only president we have had for many years who has taken his vacations in the mountains. Washington went to his home at Mount Vernon whenever he could get an opportunity, and his visitors during his stay there were so numerous that the milk of 100 cows was not enough to supply his table. He apparently liked traveling, and during his presidency he made a tour of the south in a white chariot with fine horses. He received an ovation everywhere he went, and always won friends. He also made a tour of the eastern states, but would not go into Rhode Island, and John Hancock, the governor of Massachusetts, insulted him by refusing to call upon him when he first came to Boston. He stayed at his own house and said that he was as big as Washington, who was nothing more than the chief of a confederation of states, while himself was the chief of a state. He finally called upon the president when the citizens of Boston cried "shame" and made him do so. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe took their vacations by going to their homes, which were in Virginia and not far away. And the two Adamses went to Quincy, near Boston. Andrew Jackson used to go down the Potowmack with Amos Kendall and spend weeks at a time fishing from a pile of rocks in the center of the Potowmack Rode, which is now known as Fort Wool or the "Bip Raps." And John Tyler owned a little country house on the banks of a little lake near Fort Monroe. Buchanan sometimes left Washington for Wheatland, his country home near Lancaster, Pa., and President Lincoln was too busy during his presidency to get much farther away from Washington than the Soldiers' Home cottage, which he occupied during the summers of the war. Grant liked the seaside, and he was a born traveler. He went to Long Branch often during his presidency, and Arthur did likewise.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Chestnut Revived.  
A Savannah (Ga.) correspondent tells this old story on a prominent official of his city: A member of the city council was sometimes required to act as mayor. He was filling this position near the close of his term when a couple of his neighbors had a fight about a dog which had bitten a child of one of them. They were arrested for disturbing the peace, and were taken before the acting mayor. Having heard the case he took it under advisement. Both parties were anxious for a decision, and kept inquiring of the clerk of the council for it. The clerk asked the acting mayor how he intended to decide. He gave the following explanation: "An impulsive friend of mine visited the city a few weeks ago and invited him to dinner. He returned without an invitation to supper, and remained all night. In fact, he took up his abode at my house. My wife became very tired of him and insisted that I should tell him that we couldn't entertain him any longer. I didn't like to do that, and concluded to resort to strategy. So I said, 'Rebecca, I'll tell you what I did.' At dinner—to day I will say roughly, 'Wife, there's no salt in the soup,' and I will appeal to our guest to sustain me. If he says there is that will be a contradiction of my statement. When the owners of the house came to see from all quarters to 177 in your general health and atmospheric atmosphere."

TIMBER.

A peculiarity of Lower California is the number of groves of live oaks lining its valleys. These trees are said to equal, and even surpass, those of Louisiana.

Peninsular mahogany, which makes very good veneering, is used at Ensenada for firewood.

CLIMATE.

Prof. Agassiz visited the district in 1872 as a member of the "Hassler" scientific expedition, and was so impressed that he made the following statement:

"An important part of the world and have made some study of this subject. It is the question of climate I refer to. You are here on the 22d parallel, beyond the reach of the winter winds, and the summer heat. You have a great capital in your climate. It will be worth millions to you. This is one of the greatest opportunities for wealth."

He was silent a moment, and then said, "I haven't got much longer to stay in their present plant, they will make a resort inferior to none in America."

## The Town of Ensenada!

Situated on the beautiful Bay of Todos Santos, with a population of 1000 souls, mostly Americans. It is laid out on an ample scale, all lots being \$2500 each. The streets and avenues are eighty-two feet in width, with a length of fifteen miles. All streets and avenues are bordered with trees and ornamental shrubs, planted from native seeds.

There is a magnificent park, in which may be seen trees and flowers of the temperate and torrid zones. The town is well supplied with public buildings, and architectural beauty of rare merit.

Architectural manufacturers are in operation and others are coming in every day.

There is no railroad, but the harbor is well equipped with its own private steamship line.

There is no town upon either continent possessing a more promising future.

RAILROAD AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Pacific and Gulf Line of steamers, the initial vessel of which is on her way to this coast, will carry the products of Mexico to any port on the Pacific Coast or Mexico to any port in the United States. The line will be constructed within a short time will give rapid communication with the East, as well as the North. The line will undoubtedly come from the North, opening up for settlement the exceedingly rich valleys of Tia Juana, Guadalupe and San Felipe, and the mineral deposits of the mountains. The same railroad will run a branch to San Quintin, via Santa Tomas and San Vicente, and will connect with the mining enterprises. The line will be good mineral water for medical uses for all purposes and diseases. Any patient visiting these regions will experience a marked change in his condition. Terms, \$1 per week for the use of the spring.

REISINGS TO THE QUEEN.

Everybody has read of the wonderful favor W. F. Cody, who is also called Buffalo Bill, received in England. It was only the other day that the queen and court paid him a visit, and the English illustrated papers have just come to hand with pictures "cut on the spot" on that festive occasion. The cut gives the great respect shown by the Queen to the great.

For further particulars call on or address HANBURY &amp; GARVEY,

Land Agents, corner Fifth and D streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Branches to be established in the leading cities of the United States. Correspondence from reliable parties desired.

They take congress first, with its numerous employees. The 250 members receive \$5,000 each a year, and the majority can spend three times or four times the whole, \$3,000. Washington gets perhaps \$1,000,000 out of the salaried of congressmen alone, and it goes several times this much out of its resident government clerks. Take the treasury, for instance, with its 4,000 clerks; when will you find a factory which will compare with this in wages to its employees? The average must not far from \$1,000 each a year, and the total will amount to millions. All that a town gets from a factory is the wages of its employees, and these government departments are to Washington just what factories are to Pittsburgh and Chicago. The only difference is the government factory hands get higher wages, and these are never scaled, no matter how hard the times. The new scarce money is in other parts of the country. Government clerks as a rule spend more freely and save less than men receiving the same salaries elsewhere. They are generally away from home and there is every temptation for them to be extravagant. They are so, and but few of them save anything. These government factors increase every year, and they will continue to grow as fast as the country increases in population and wealth. Another source of increase in Washington's size is the social element, which has become so prominent lately. Every millionaire who comes to Washington brings a retinue of servants, and his yearly expenses run up into the tens of thousands. He builds and invests, and the result is that he is worth a dozen poor men in building up the city. Then there are the general expenses of the city, amounting to over \$100,000,000 a year. Washington business men get some of these, and the rest of the city manages to live.

These are some of the sources of our national capital's growth. I do not give them to advertise the city, but to correct a false impression.

I saw ex-Minister Casson on the street today. He has apparently entirely recovered his health and his eye is bright and his step free. He has been residing at the capitol the past winter and has been engaged, it is said, upon a diplomatic history of the United States.

Judge Kelley worked hard while he was staying this spring, and has come back brimming full of all sorts of possibilities. He tells me the soil of the south will raise everything that its people suppose, and he predicts that it will one day have as diversified an agriculture as other parts of the United States. He tells me an interesting story about the growth of clover in Georgia, and says that its planting dates back to the early days of the war. Before this time it was not thought that clover could be grown there, but during Kelley's recent visit he found the state covered with the finest and richest varieties. He says:

"During the war I was a strong Union man. I was in favor of the severest fighting as a matter of mercy, in that by such action would the war close the sooner. When it was over I was for peace and reunion with all my heart, and did everything I could for the south. The southern states were very poor, and they were out of all the necessities of life. They especially lacked seed, and Governor Wofford, of Georgia, came to Washington to see if he could not procure some for the farmers of his state. How he happened to come to me I do not know, but he did call upon me immediately after his arrival, and told me of the destitution of Georgia. He asked me to help him. I had not sent off my allotment of seed for the session, and I told him that I would furnish him with some in Congress who represented his districts and got them to sign over their seeds to me, and I turned them all over to Wofford. He sent them to his home at Cartersville, Ga., and they were from thence distributed all over Georgia. At this time upon Governor Wofford had the responsibility of a diversified agriculture throughout the south, and I told him the country would never be prosperous as long as cotton was its only staple crop, and they relied upon artificial fertilizers. You must raise cattle, said I, and keep horses instead of mules. You ought to raise clover and make the ground pay for its own enrichment. I told the governor that I believed clover would grow in Georgia, and he replied that he thought so, too, and he told me just before the war began that he was as big as Washington, who was nothing more than the chief of a confederation of states, while himself was the chief of a state. He finally called upon the president when the citizens of Boston cried "shame" and made him do so. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe took their vacations by going to their homes, which were in Virginia and not far away. And the two Adamses went to Quincy, near Boston. Andrew Jackson used to go down the Potowmack with Amos Kendall and spend weeks at a time fishing from a pile of rocks in the center of the Potowmack Rode, which is now known as Fort Wool or the "Bip Raps." And John Tyler owned a little country house on the banks of a little lake near Fort Monroe. Buchanan sometimes left Washington for Wheatland, his country home near Lancaster, Pa., and President Lincoln was too busy during his presidency to get much farther away from Washington than the Soldiers' Home cottage, which he occupied during the summers of the war. Grant liked the seaside, and he was a born traveler. He went to Long Branch often during his presidency, and Arthur did likewise.

Gardner was just starting for Long Branch when he was assassinated by Guiteau in the depot here, and it is remarkable that the presidents in our past who have traveled during their administration have had trouble during their trips. Andrew Jackson received the greatest insult of his life when he was on the way to lay the cornerstone of the capitol at Fredericksburg, Va. The steamer in which he left Washington stopped at Alexandria, and during the walk a discharged naval lieutenant rushed into the cabin and thrusting his hand into the president's face violently pulled his nose. The man's name was Ranدولph, and his friends hurried him away before Jackson could retaliate. During his trip to the north President Jackson narrowly escaped death from the breaking down of a bridge in New York city, and his horse took fright on Broadway and would have thrown him had he not been an excellent rider. On another occasion the wadding of a cannon came within a few inches of singeing his stiff white hair, and on the whole, his career was filled with accidents. John Tyler came near being blown to pieces during the explosion which he, in company with his cabinet and others, made down the Potowmack on the Princeton. The trip was for the testing of a new gun. The gun burst and killed two members of the cabinet and also Mrs. Gardner, who had two very pretty daughters with him on board. It is said that Tyler caught one of these daughters in his arms when she was about to faint away and then began the love which afterwards caused him to marry her.

Andrew Johnson was another president who got no good from traveling. His swing around the circle helped to defeat his nomination and it did him more harm than good. Arthur, though he traveled a great deal during his term and fished in one part of the country or the other, did not have a very good summer, lost his health in Florida and came near dying there, though the news from the White House contradicted this statement.

\*\*

The National drill has left a great deal of money in Washington, and the same is true of every entertainment which the capital gives. And just here I want to counteract the idea that Washington cannot grow, because it has no smoky rolling mills. Washington city grows and feeds on its sights, as other cities do on manufactures, and the supply here in this regard is just as constant as that of any smoky town in the land. Every presidential inauguration brings from 100,000 to 200,000 visitors, who will spend on the average \$10 at least each. This makes a regular supply of at least \$1,000,000 every four years, or an average of \$250,000 a year, from one source alone. The visitors of each congressional session add at least \$20,000. I should judge, to Washington's population during the winter, that it would be safe to estimate to put the total outlay of these at \$100 each. The individual sum is small, but its total amounts to \$2,000,000 a season.

Real Estate.  
18,000,000 ACRES  
LOWER CALIFORNIA!  
NOW OPEN  
TO  
COLONISTS  
AND  
SETTLERS.

Millions of acres of tillable land especially adapted to fruitful culture. Also sheep and cattle ranges, rich mineral land and town property.

LANDS OF THE  
International Colonization Company.HANBURY & GARVEY,  
LAND AGENTS.Fifth and D Streets,  
SAN DIEGO, CAL.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The lands of the International Company of Mexico comprise the fertile district known as the northern or upper half of the peninsula of Lower California, extending at line 30 miles south of San Diego to San Luis Obispo only. The Eureka and Los Angeles call all way ports.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. at 9:30 o'clock a.m. with Santa Rosa, Queen of Pacific, at 10:30 a.m. and Eureka, at 11:30 a.m.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to H. M. MELLIAN, Agent, Office 8 Commercial St., Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.  
(Pacific System.)

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1887.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles daily as follows:

Leave For. Destination. Arrive From.

5:30 a.m. Colton &amp; San Bernardino 7:00 a.m.

4:30 a.m. Colton &amp; San Bernardino 9:30 a.m.

8:00 a.m. Domingo &amp; East. 7:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. El Paso and East. 7:00 p.m.

8:00 a.m. San Fran &amp; Sacramento 11:45 a.m.

1:30 p.m. San Fran &amp; Sacramento 7:30 a.m.

7:30 p.m. San Fran &amp; Sacramento 12:30 p.m.

8:00 a.m. Santa Ana &amp; Anaheim 7:30 a.m.

4:30 a.m. Santa Monica 7:30 a.m.

9:30 a.m. Santa Monica 12:30 p.m.

7:30 a.m. Santa Monica 7:30 p.m.

8:00 a.m. Santa Monica 8:30 a.m.

9:30 a.m. Long Beach &amp; Pedro 4:25 p.m.

12:00 p.m. Long Beach &amp; Pedro 7:30 a.m.

7:30 p.m. Long Beach &amp; Pedro 7:30 p.m.

8:00 a.m. Ventura 7:30 p.m.

\* Sundays only.

A theater train leaves Santa Monica every Thursday evening. T. H. GOODMAN, General Manager, 101 W. 11th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. A. E. HOWARD, Sup't, Los Angeles. A. N. GARDNER, General Manager.

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL R.R.  
SANTA FE ROUTE.

On and after Tuesday, June 7, 1887, trains leave and arrive at First-street station as follows:

Depart. Los Angeles. Arrive.

A. 7:30 a.m. Kansas City Express 8:00 p.m.

A. 8:00 a.m. San Diego Express 5:00 p.m.

A. 4:45 p.m. San Diego Express 5:00 p.m.

A. 11:10 a.m. Aztec Accom'dation 8:45 a.m.

A. 5:30 p.m. Aztec Accom'dation 8:15 p.m.

A. 6:00 p.m. San Joaquin Accom'dation 8:30 p.m.

B. 2:00 p.m. Laramida Park 12:45 p.m.

B. 5:30 p.m. Laramida Park 4:00 p.m.

C. 11:30 p.m. Laramida Park C. 7:30 p.m.

DAILY.—B. Daily, except Sunday. C. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. D. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

City Ticket Office, 220 North Main street. H. B. WICKS, Gen. Pass. Agent. S. P. Jewett, Gen. Manager.

Unclassified.

RAINFALL.

Rain falls gently and evenly during the night, and is not accompanied with high winds and vivid lightning, as in countries further north. The rainfall is about forty inches.

The eucalyptus tree of Lower California grows to a height of forty feet in three years, and is said to be the largest tree in the world, near parallel 23° north latitude, the United States.

It is estimated that the pineapples will give a profit of \$1000 per acre.

The pampas grass, the featherly plumes which sell in eastern cities for 50 cents each, are common ornaments of the doorway.

WILD GAME.

## TERMS OF THE TIMES.

BY MAIL, MONDAYS INCLUDED	
SERVED BY CARRIERS:	
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, per month.....	\$2.00
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, per month.....	.50
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, per month.....	.50
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, per month.....	.50
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, per month.....	.50
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, per month.....	.50
WEEKLY, per year.....	2.00
WEEKLY, per year.....	2.00

The Times is the only morning Republican newspaper printed in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish here the telegraphic "night report" of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world, the franchise has recently been renewed for a long term of years.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

CORESPONDENCE collected from all quarters. Truly local topics and news given the widest circulation. Use the address above only plainly, and send real name for the private information of the Editor.

TIMES TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... No. 29  
Editorial Room (3 bells)..... No. 674

ADDRESSES THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,

TIME BUILDING,  
N.W. cor. First and Figueroa, Los Angeles, Cal.

ADVERTISING AT FORTY-FIVE PER CENT.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our forthcoming semi-annual Trade Number of "The Times."

On the 1st day of July (instead of June 20th, as heretofore announced), THE TIMES will issue its SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER, a 16-page sheet, containing a complete business review of the first half of the year 1887, embracing real estate, commercial, manufacturing, banking, railroad, shipping, postages and other statistics of progress in Los Angeles and Southern California.

Besides which there will be a large volume of telegraphic, local, editorial and miscellaneous matter, and, in addition, a history of THE TIMES and THE MINION, and an article descriptive of the new Times Building. The paper will be illustrated with cuts of the interior and exterior of the building, and with diagrams showing its arrangement. The several departments of the newspaper, job-printing and binding business will also be canvassed, so that a very fair idea of their interesting features may be obtained.

An edition of 15,000 copies is guaranteed. Here is an excellent opportunity for advertisers to "make a strike."

Those who wish to secure advertising space in, or extra copies of, this especially desirable publication should communicate at once with the business office of THE TIMES. Rates will be given on application.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Decision of the Interstate Commission on the fourth section of the Interstate Act.... Heavy failures caused by the Chicago wheat panic.... Ohio Grand Army men protest against the return of captured battle-fields.... A new line of steamers to compete with Pacific Mail.... Railway matters in the Santa Ana Valley.... News of the fugitive Apaches.... San Francisco courts crowded with Chinese cases.... St. Louis to enforce the Sunday Law.... Tidings of the Jubilee yachts.... Seizure of smuggled opium at San Francisco.... Guaymas and vicinity ravaged by a pestilence.... Prof. Riley's discoveries regarding insect pests.... Striking employes of steamers arrested at San Francisco as deserters.... Romantic episodes recalled by the election of Chandler to the Senate.... Tragic result of a Kentucky feud.... The hotel business almost dead at San Francisco.... The Dominion excited over the question of commercial union with the United States.... Miscellaneous foreign news.... Oregon and Washington Territory prepared to meet at Vancouver, Wash.... Gift of land to the Chico branch of the State Normal School.... State convention of Ancient Order of Hibernians at Santa Cruz.... Forgery case at San Bernardino.... Dakota quarantines against eastern cattle.... Attempted suicide at Susanville.... A jury seceded in Jake Sharp's case.... A steam yacht sunk in San Diego Bay.

## TIMES TELEPHONE.

People who have occasion to call up THE TIMES editorial rooms by telephone will please note the fact that the number has been changed to 674. The number of the counting-room remains the same as formerly—29.

St. Louis is going to enforce a strict sun law.

The San Francisco hotel-keepers are wishing they had inns in Los Angeles.

Monk escapes from that mammoth and Topolobampo, have arrived at Guadalajara.

The Times prints this morning the important decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on clause 4. It will let the railroads test the dangerous routes for themselves.

New York Tribune thinks that Cleveland wants to do some fishing and will excite general enthusiasm; he will throw a line into the Attorney-General's office and pull out Garland.

Nothing like going away from home than the ways of our people. The New York Tribune says: "In California they wear thimbles while eating grapes to avoid staining the fingers in the fruit."

This city and county authorities will come together and put up a five-jail, rent all the floors for stores, offices, have no skyights, keep all far aloof, and stow their prizes on the roof. There would probably be fewer escapes then.

Entire plans have been made for erection in Los Angeles of cold-storage works, to cost \$300,000. Thus enterprises come along as the necessities of development, production and demand them. The cold-storage house, as a preparation for the shipment of fruit, is a demonstrated success, and Los Angeles, with such works disposed, will be prepared to make her place as the heaviest shipper in the State.

## Boring for Natural Gas.

While a good many people hereabouts content themselves with talking about natural gas, Milton Thomas, who is known as one of the oldest nurserymen in Los Angeles, is acting. Mr. Thomas owns a tract of 100 acres of land about ten miles south of the city, and two and one-half miles northwest of Compton, where he bored for artesian water about three years ago. At a depth of eighty-five feet a flow of gas was secured. But gas was not so much thought of in those days as now. The bores wanted water, and so they continued down. When the piping had been driven to the depth of one hundred feet, the gas was virtually cut off, showing that the stratum which produces it is about fifteen feet thick. In due course of sinking, water was found in an inexhaustible supply, but not artesian water. Enough gas continues to escape from the opening, however, to send a jet of flame twenty-five feet in the air, when ignited. The well is capped, and the flow kept under control and utilized for fuel in a house by.

Prof. Goodear, who inspected this well during his recent visit, thought that enough gas could be secured there to light a town of 5000 inhabitants. Encouraged by these favorable circumstances and opinions, Mr. Thomas concluded to sink several other wells in close proximity to the one referred to, and has already concluded a contract with a borer for that purpose. The new wells will only penetrate the gas-bearing stratum, in order to make most of it, and arrangements will be made to utilize the outflow in supplying light and heat to this city, should the proof prove sufficient.

Of course the venture is experimental, but it is fraught with great possibilities, and begins with promise. A well which was sunk 400 feet from the one first alluded to produces but little gas. Perhaps the stratum is a narrow one, or Mr. Thomas's present producing well may be on the edge of the basin or reservoir. In boring, neither coal, brea, nor petroleum has been encountered.

Numerous indications secured by accident in boring for water or petroleum, point to the presence of gas in the northern, eastern, central and southwestern portions of this county. It is found in the Newhall country and also at the Puenta oil wells, where the outcome is utilized for running the engines of the oil company. Gas has been struck in one or two wells within the limits of this city. Of course there is no telling where the principal basin is located, or whether there is a large supply available, but the indications warrant vigorous prospecting.

A good supply of natural gas secured in this county would bring about a revolution in the cost of fuel and lights, and furnish such an impetus to manufacturers as nothing else—not even petroleum piped in—could give.

For more than a year THE TIMES has consistently urged the development of this resource, which there is abundant reason to believe exists here, and it now chronicles with pleasure the beginning of systematic efforts in that direction.

## That "Insult to the President."

If the Democratic press of this country would mind that wholesome old adage about not crossing a river until they get to it, they might spare themselves a great deal of this hue and cry about an insult being offered to the President by the Grand Army in its forthcoming encampment at St. Louis. The encampment will not be held until next September, and when it is held Mr. Cleveland may be detained at home by a fit of the gout, or he may be away fishing, or President Cleveland may be in St. Louis next September, and still he may not be insulted.

"I was thinking," said a servant girl, who was found by her mistress dissolved in tears, "I was thinking that some day I might get married, and I might have a baby, and the baby might fall into the water and get drowned. Ow—ow!" That's the position of the Democratic press, which is now weeping over the insult to Cleveland.

Department Commander Burke, speaking of this subject, says:

"It is an insult to the Grand Army of the Republic to say that it can or would insult the President. The Grand Army of the Republic will not only not insult the President, but will not permit any one else to do it by threats.

The Grand Army of the Republic," he said, "is not a political organization. Why," he remarked, referring to himself, "the department commander of this department is a Democrat, and has been one all his life, and the man who is now spoken of as, and who will probably be, the next commander-in-chief is a Democrat. I speak of Gen. Slocum."

The Grand Army of the Republic, although composed of veterans of the Union army, is nevertheless a civic organization. It is not under the auspices of the Government; it does not affect military functions and is not subject to call for such duties, nor is it incumbent upon it to be reviewed by Government officials. If the Odd Fellows or Masons were proposing to have a national encampment or conclave at St. Louis next September, would all this rumpus be kicked up nearly three months in advance on the supposition that they might not invite the President of the United States to inspect their parade? Suppose their customs and preferences inclined them to be reviewed by their own eminent commander, chief prelate or worshipful master; would it be incumbent on them to set him aside, and take instead the President of the United States, or any other Government official? And if any Government official were not invited to perform this function, would he have a right to feel insulted? Certainly not.

The Grand Army may have peculiar ideas of its own, just as the Odd Fellows and Masons have, and its preferences may be for military men. President Cleveland is not a military man; he is not an ex-Union soldier; he did

not go to the war, even when drafted, but sent a substitute. Moreover, the Grand Army may be laboring under the impression that he is not especially favorable to ex-Union soldiers, and it may have good grounds for this impression.

Nobody will complain of him because he has interfered to stop the granting of fraudulent pensions, wherein they are actually shown to be fraudulent. Of all men true soldiers are the last to countenance fraud, sought to be perpetrated in their name. But, if the President's attitude is construed as hostile, in many ways, to the men who fought for and preserved the Union, that is another matter.

The Grand Army manifestly understands itself—knows its duties and its rights, and, "knowing, dares maintain." The Grand Army may be relied upon to do the right thing in the right place.

## The Mountain Railway.

The formation of a strong company to build a railway from Pasadena up the mountains to Wilson's Peak may be taken as a subject of congratulation for all of Southern California. It does not add anything to the natural attractions of the country, but it will give access to a very valuable part of these attractions, which has hitherto been passed unseen and unappreciated by the great majority of residents and tourists. It will give us, in fact, a M. Washington, which everybody will visit and enjoy. Looking out from its heights over the magnificent panorama of mountains and valleys—taking in with a sweep of the eye the farms, the settlements, the towns and cities which fill the space from foothills to the ocean's margin, who can resist the impression that this is a good land? The projected railroad will be a profitable enterprise, because nobody will think he has seen Southern California until he has traveled over it, and a fine patronage is assured from the start. It will also assure abundant patronage to the hotel projected at the summit, and it will render feasible the establishment of the Spence observatory there.

The San Francisco Supervisors refused the Fourth of July celebration committee the privilege of suspending a United States flag over the street in front of its headquarters, and when Chairman Mitchell hung the flag out in spite of him he was arrested. The sympathies of the country are with Chairman Mitchell. No jury of Americans will ever convict him of a misdemeanor. What San Francisco needs most is to be born again. She can never be naturalized into decency.

## NEW STEAMER LINE.

## A Competitor to Take the Field Against the Pacific Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The statement is published here, in apparently authentic form, that the Marquis Del Campo, a Spanish capitalist, owning steamship lines operating between Spain and Cuba, has finally completed a plan for placing a line of steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in opposition to the Pacific Mail. These steamers, it is stated, will run between here and Panama, touching at various coast ports, and will compete with steamers from Aspinwall for New York. The steamers will begin weekly trips in September, carrying passengers.

The Marquis has secured a concession from the Mexican and Central American Republics, whereby all dutiable goods shipped by his line are allowed a duty reduced of 10 per cent, and the line also receives a subsidy of 10 cents per ton from the Central American and Mexican Republics.

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## SMUGGLED OPIUM.

## San Francisco Officers Make an Important Seizure and Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The customs inspectors arrested a man who gave the name of George Connor today, just as the overland train of the Central Pacific from the East reached Oakland. He made a desperate fight to escape, but was held. He was turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal, not being able to give bail. The inspectors went to the sub-u-e-room, when his trunks were first broken open, and, as was expected, had nothing in them but opium. There were 388 five-tael boxes, worth something over \$1000, and a quantity of opium was found in his pocket-book. In finding the boxes carefully folded and closely written in Chinese, the supposition being that they are instructions sent by the Hong Kong syndicate through Canada to this city. These have been given to the station-house keeper, who will transmit them to the collector for information of the Collector. The Government detectives claim that the man arrested is one of the chief agents of the great opium ring which has been smuggling opium to Canada, Detroit and San Francisco.

## SAN BERNARDINO.

## Forgery of a Check—A Wife-Beater Held—Notes.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 15.—[Special.] A check was presented at the Farmers' Exchange Bank, forged by Frank J. Meyers at San Diego, who claimed to be manager of the opera-house here. William J. Lyons, a real-estate man of San Diego, endorsed the check, which was drawn on Cincinnati & Co., a real-estate firm here. Meyers is unknown here, and is missing since Saturday evening, when he was known as a fraud.

OTHER SINS AND SINNERS.

Mr. Bradley goes home at night drunk and chokes his wife till she is black in the face. His son has had him arrested. He was left out on heavy bonds. Mrs. Bradley is seriously ill from his husband's last attack.

The five men arrested by Marshal Thomas, of this place, for robbing Christian Meyers at Redland on Sunday night, were held in \$1000 each to answer in the Superior Court, by Justice Parker.

## APPLYING THE LAW.

## Six Striking Steamship Employees Arrested as Despisers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] When the steamer Queen of the Pacific was about to sail for San Diego yesterday, six men in the steward's department quit work. Capt. Goodall, of the Steamship Company, today made affidavit before the United States Commissioner, charging the six strikers with desertion. The men have been taken into custody by the United States Marshal and will be set at \$100 each. It is possible that the Steamshipmen's Association may order a strike in the steward's department of every one of the company's steamers, twenty in number.

## THAT SONORA VOLCANO.

## The Accounts of Its Doings Considerably Exaggerated.

BENSON (Ariz.), June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] An American gentleman living in Hermosillo, Sonora, and who has visited the scene of the volcano, in the

United States of America, has

## PACIFIC COAST.

## Railway Progress in the Santa Ana Valley.

## A Formidable Competitor Arises Against the Pacific Mail.

## Another Big Seizure of Smuggled Opium at San Francisco.

Steamship Employs Go on a Strike and Roared Up as Deserters—San Francisco Courts Flooded with Cases Under the Restriction Act.

## "SARDINIA FEVER."

## A Pestilence That Is Ravaging Guaymas and Vicinity.

NOAH (Ariz.), June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] Persons coming up from Guaymas report an alarming epidemic fever at that place, and also at other points along the coast. The disease is called "Sardinia fever," and is said to be somewhat similar to old "yellow jack." One man, who came up yesterday, says that he noted as many as twelve funerals in one day.

Another party of indignant Topolobampo colonists arrived here this morning. Many of them are sick, and all are quarantined here.

## WASHINGTON.

## Chandler's Election to the Senate Recalls Romantic Episodes—Prof. Riley's Discovery—Lordsburg's Postmaster.

## By Telegraph to The Times.

ANAHEIM, June 15.—[Special.] Grading on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line through the city of Santa Ana and on the Tustin is progressing favorably. The forces were yesterday grading a line through the Spurgeon tract. McNeil's tracklayers are reported to have their track laid to Rincón tonight, ten miles south of Arlington and twenty-two from Santa Ana. The right of way is being obtained for the Riverside and Los Angeles road through Anaheim and the new town of Fullerton, Buena Park and Fulton Wells. Surveys have been run for this line and it is reliably reported that work will be commenced at once. This road will give the Atchison two lines into Los Angeles.

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**BAITED BULLS.**

**Another Day of Excitement in Chicago.**

**Wheat Again Takes a Downward Plunge and Panic Reigns.**

**How the Defeat of the Great Bull Clique Was Brought About.**

**A Dismal List of Failures with the Accompanying Attachments Lored on the Anxieties of Luckless Brokers—Results of Panic Elsewhere.**

**By Telegraph to The Times.**  
CHICAGO, June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The bears continued raiding the market this morning. The July option sold steadily downward, and at 12:10 p.m. was selling at 71% and 73¢ for June.

An extra edition of a paper says: "The indications are that Kershaw & Co. will pull through, and that dozens of big failures imminent will be averted." Wilshire, of Cincinnati, the head and brain of the wheat clique, with a number of friends, is in town, with money to back Kershaw. Kershaw said just before the opening of the board this morning: "I will pay all I differenced today." Wilshire said: "Kershaw has money, and will go through all right today."

There was an enormous crowd on the floors and galleries of the Board of Trade long before the opening hour this morning. When the bell sounded, 1:30 a.m., a present-up and the day's session began. The first sales of wheat were 75¢ cents for June and 76 cents for July, an advance of 1¢ cent and 3¢ cent, respectively. Soon after the suspension of four small firms, J. H. Yost & Co., B. J. McCleary, S. C. Orr and Pickering & Co., the suspension of these firms did not cause any excitement.

At 11 a.m. four more failures were announced on "Change." The firms are L. B. Hibbard & Co., C. W. Bell & Co., and M. B. Crofts.

Bell & Co. and Crofts are officially posted as having failed to pay through the clearing-house. This means their collapse. The immediate cause of their failure was due to Rosenfeld & Co., who garnished Kershaw's account in the American Exchange National Bank.

The suspension of S. M. Robinson has been announced. The market dropped to 71% cents for July and 73¢ for June.

Liberal orders to buy wheat are now coming from abroad, and the market is becoming stronger. June is quoted at 74¢ cents, and is now quoted at 73¢ with a stronger tendency.

The closing half-hour on "Change" witnessed most complete subsidence of the interest which had been manifested when July wheat broke to 70. Shortly after noon the announcement that Kershaw had failed to meet his clearing-house differences was posted, but it seemed to have little or no effect on prices. It is said that he could not sign the documents, as the Rosenfeld had not remitted the money and checked him, tying up \$100,000, which rumor says he had to his credit. The following firms also failed to go through the clearing-house, B. J. McCleary, S. C. Orr, Pickering & Co., H. J. Yost & Co., Hibbard & Co. and Pickering & Co. Just before the close of the session T. B. Eldridge & Co. announced that they were even on the market and remained so, as the trade should not be closed out. The meeting session closed with a firmer feeling. During the last hour July wheat fluctuated between 71% and 73¢, the latter figure being the highest of the day.

The day closes with a prevailing feeling that the worst is now over. The announcement that Kershaw & Co. will be able to pay their obligations has created intense excitement.

**RESULTS OF THE CRASH.**

**Wheat Shipments Stopped—Attachment of the Collapsed Brokers.**

CHICAGO, June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The break in the wheat corner and excitement on the Board of Trade had the effect of cutting off for the time being all grain shipments, both for export and eastern consumption. Shippers here are all at sea regarding prices and can do nothing until the panic is over and trade settles back into its legitimate channels. It is believed in railroad offices that shipments will not be resumed before the first of the week, although all interested officials agree in asserting that a restoration of wheat to normal prices will have the effect to swell the east-bound traffic for the next three months to double the usual proportions.

**THE CLIQUE LEADER SUED.**

It is the Circuit Court today suit was commenced by the failed firm of Rosenfeld & Co. against Wilshire, Eckert & Co., of Cincinnati, for \$100,000. A Deputy Sheriff secured service during the afternoon on Wilshire, while the latter was engaged in conference in a Dearborn-street bank. Mr. Rosenfeld said tonight that the suit was evidently brought by a civil name, but what the defendant was to him he would not care to state. The suit had been brought to the circuit court to state. The suit had been brought in a hurry to secure service on defendant Wilshire while he was in town, and details of the proceeding were yet in a chaotic state. The suit was filed in defendant's name, and was taken out by various parties against a number of embarrassed firms, and it is thought that all the firms were served upon. So far as is known, but one of the merchants foresaw the danger of such an event and took steps to prevent it from happening. This was W. Young, who had a deed to his wife recorded on twelve pieces of real estate, the consideration named being \$10,000.

**THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.**

**Little Excitement in New York—Failure of the First.**

NEW YORK, June 15.—[By the Associated Press.] The big drop of 7¢ cents in June wheat and 4¢ cents in July wheat at Chicago from the opening figures announced in the New York Product Exchange at 1 o'clock created temporary excitement, but seemed to meet the corresponding fall in this market. Final results show an irregular reaction of 4@1 cent, most marked on the June option.

**Charles Henrotin, a Chicago operator, who failed in New York Stock Exchange on January 16, 1886, notified the exchange this morning that he was unable to meet his contracts. There were reports that Maurice Rosenfeld, who is also a member of the Stock Exchange, was suspended there, but these reports were unfounded.**

**MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Word is re-**

ceived that several failures have occurred on the Duluth Board of Trade.

**Gift to the Normal School.**

CHICAGO, June 15.—Yesterday evening the citizens' committee on the location of the Normal School received notice from John Bidwell, of the Rapido Chico, that he would make a deed of gift for eight acres of land selected as a site for the Normal School, also for a perpetual right to water from the Creek of the same name. The value of this donation is valued at not less than \$20,000. The title to this property has been approved by the Attorney-General, so that at the meeting of the State Normal School Trustees on the 24th inst., the formal transfer of the property to the State will be made.

**Ancient Order of Hibernians.**

SANTA CRUZ, June 15.—Before the adjournment of the State Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians it passed a resolution condemning the course of the Tory government in endeavoring to pass the Coercion Bill, and in opposition to the bill. The convention will hold its next meeting in Vallejo in June, 1888.

**To Welcome the Firemen.**

VANCOUVER (Wash.), June 15.—Extensive preparations have been making for several days for the meeting of the Firemen's Association of Washington and Oregon, which began today. The various engine-houses and the city generally are handsomely decorated.

**MINE HOST.**

**San Francisco Hotel Men in Low Spirits—Their Trade Almost Taken Away by the Southern Boom.**

**By Telegraph to The Times.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—[Special.] Southern California hotel-keepers have good cause to rejoice, while their brethren in this part of the State go around with long and lugubrious faces. Of late there has been a most decided falling off in travel to this city. A month ago the hotels were over-loaded, while today some hotel-keepers are without a single transient customer. Men who have been in the hotel business since San Francisco was an infant city, declare that there never has been a time when the bottom has so thoroughly dropped out of their business.

The cause of this condition of things here is most gratifying for the southern part of the State, and is clearly indicated in an interview with the proprietor of one of the leading hotels in the city. He said: "I have been here for twenty-five years, and never seen anything to equal the present. With two overland trains, and all the local trains and boats, we have not had a single arrival. And, if it were not for our permanent business, we would have to shut up shop. The overland travel, which is mostly composed of excursionists, does not come to San Francisco, but takes the nearest way to the southern part of this State. In addition to this, local travel is almost entirely suspended; the state of affairs that has never existed here before. The trouble is that everything is dull in the interior of the State, and cannot expect to get away under three or four hours, and hardly more than one-third will really see much of what goes on. The American delegation was allowed twenty tickets, besides those for Mr. Minter and his secretary. Great efforts have been made to induce some of the Irish members to attend the Jubilee service in the Abbey, but thus far they have been unwilling. There are people who draw from the refusal most ominous conclusions, but no countenance is given to such influences.

**THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.**

**New Announcements—Irish Members Will Not Take Part.**

LONDON, June 15.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] New announcements about the Jubilee processions stimulate public excitement. It now looks as though the outdoor spectacle would far exceed in splendor that inside of the Abbey. Great numbers of persons, holding tickets for the Abbey, will not use them, and the most favored cannot expect to get away under three or four hours, and hardly more than one-third will really see much of what goes on.

Our third special for today is a line of boys' revolution suppressed.

PANAMA, June 15.—A dispatch is received from Villa Marca, a town in the Argentine Republic, to the effect that the revolution which broke out in the Province of Tucuman had been suppressed by the government, with a loss of 400 lives. The dispatch also states that the Governor of the province and one of his ministers have been made prisoners.

**A REVOLUTION SUPPRESSED.**

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**OUR FOURTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.**

OUR FIFTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR SIXTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR SEVENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR EIGHTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR NINTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR TENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR ELEVENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR TWELFTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR THIRTEENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR FOURTEENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR FIFTEENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR SIXTEENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR EIGHTEENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR NINETEENTH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

OUR TWENTIETH SPECIAL FOR TODAY.





## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

**THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONVENTION—SECOND DAY.**

Address by Rev. C. W. Heisler and R. E. Brainard—General Discussions—Election of Officers—Grand Prize Exercise—Close of Session.

The Los Angeles County Sunday-school Association was called to order by President Hamley in the First-street M. E. Church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, being the second day of the session. Devotional exercises, consisting of reading of scripture, prayer and singing, were conducted by Mrs. M. A. Gibson.

At half-past 9 reports were received from numerous schools on the progress of the work in city and country. Most of these were of an encouraging nature, showing increased attendance and interest manifested and additions made to the churches, but still showing a large field for renewed, vigorous and persevering effort in the instruction and education of young people.

Rev. C. W. Heisler, of the English Lutheran Church in this city, then read a paper on "The Work of the Master's School."

In the course of his address he said that every one is called to work in doing good for his day and generation. All do not possess great talents, but each has some work that he can do, and it is not excusable for no man to say that it is because he is not called to great work.

It is the Master's call, and Christ, the church, society needs the Sunday-school. There is a great work to do, and it needs many laborers to bring in the harvest. It may seem a warm day after a hard week's labor, an onerous task, but the Master dignifies and elevates the worker, and it all could appreciate this, though the work would still be tiresome in one sense, and short addresses filled the last hours of the session of the convention.

### ELLIS VILLA COLLEGE.

#### Commencement Exercises in the Chapel Last Evening.

The chapel of Ellis Villa College was overcrowded last evening by those in attendance upon the graduating exercises of that institution. The lady ushers, Misses M. A. Robinson, Anna Junkin and Eva Bowman provided seats for the guests until none remained, and a large number were standing in the aisles. The platform was prettily decorated by ivy and palms. Upon it were seated President Ellis, members of the faculty, the young lady graduates and a number of lady students upon raised seats.

The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music and essays as given in the following programme:

Chorus, "Summer Fancies" (Metra)—Twenty voices.  
Prayer.  
Duet, "Faith Macabre" (C. St. Saens)—Misses Clark and Rowan.  
Essay, "Out of the Depths"—Maude Maynard.  
Piano Solo, "Polonaise" (Weber)—Daisy Clark.  
Essay, "Ideal Music"—Maude L. Rowan.  
Vocal Solo, Violin Obligato, "Pensier d'Amour" (Gounod)—Marie Louise Stratton.  
Class Address.  
Presentation of Diplomas.  
Benediction.

In her essay Miss Brunson made reference to the works and styles of different poets, the uses of poetry, the poetry and reality of life, and the different phases of both at different times of life.

Miss Chauvin spoke of the era of the "New Leader" in Europe, the uses, powers and confidences of knowledge and the deprivations of ignorance.

The essays and exercises throughout showed careful preparation and the abilities of the readers.

The speakers were Miss Florence, Daisy Clark and Miss Maude Maynard in the drama course; Miss Grace E. Brunson, Miss Laura Chauvin, Miss Maude L. Rowan in the literary (and art) course.

There was a profusion of bouquets, basket and floral designs of flowers presented to the fair participants in the exercises of the evening.

### THE PASSION FESTIVAL.

#### Drawing to a Close—This Evening the Last Chance to Attend.

There was a good attendance at the Festival last evening, and the refreshment and fancy-article booths were happy in consequence. A very good programme of entertainment was given for the benefit of those present, as follows:

PART I.  
Orchestra.  
Overture, Piano Duet—Messrs. T. and L. Gottschall.  
Recitation, "Last Hymn"—Misses K. Fitzwilliams, M. Brown, M. Youle, M. Delgalaranda, K. Niemeyer, M. Willhart, L. Hill.  
S. Valles, Bartning.  
Selections—Mrs. L. M. Queen.  
Accompanists—Mr. K. Knell.

"Stabat Mater" (solo and chorus)—Miss M. Daiglairand.

Passion Tableaux, with selections by Cathedral choir, Prof. Stann, Mr. Fanning, Mrs. Fauning and others.

Voting for the most popular young man was very lively. L. Vignes, coming ahead with a full vote, with M. M. Queen had a good second with 242 tallies. This evening a pair of opera-glasses, valued at \$22, will be voted to the most popular young lady, and the following programme, in which the popular Spanish dances and songs will provide interesting entertainment for those who take advantage of the last night.

PART II.  
Orchestra.  
Recitation, "Mother and Poet" — Miss L. Valles.  
Vocal Solo—Mr. Burnham.  
Violin Solo—Mr. B. Sullivan.  
Song—Mr. Kirwin.

PART III.  
Sherman's Illusions. Spanish Dances. Spanish Songs. "Home Sweet Home." Spanish, violin and guitar accompaniment.  
Orchestra directed by Mr. Louis Heine.

Taggart—Payne.

Blessed is the bride that the sun shines on.

There was a charming though quiet wed- ding, in the perfect sunshine of yesterday morning, at the residence of D. C. Hough, on Pearl street. James William Taggart, a rising young lawyer of Santa Barbara, and Miss Catherine Eugenia Payne, daughter of Mrs. Hough, were the contracting parties. The bride in her delicate beauty and gait shone as lovely a bride "as ever the sun shone down."

The impressive marriage service of the Episcopal church was made use of by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Charles Brussey, who did not, however, make the friends of the family present. The presents were many and costly, but were not displayed. The clergyman's gift to the bride—a beautiful and appropriate one—is an elegantly bound family Bible, with paneled gold and red leather.

A sumptuous breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony, and the young couple left on the early morning train for their future home—Santa Barbara.

Such sunshine as the morning knew, un-touched by clouds, fragrant with bright flowers, and rosy-tinted with the beauty of the dawn, Brought them to the door of their wedded day.

A Stray Franklin.

B. Zachau, of 165 E. First street, appeared at the police station at a late hour last night and stated that his German girl was sent downtown to make some purchases at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and had not been seen since. She cannot talk English, and the supposition is that she fell into the clutches of some of the sharks who make a business of starting innocent girls on the downward road. The officers had not found her at 12 o'clock.

Un-delivered Telegrams.

Telegrams remain uncalled for at the Western Union telegraph office, 17 North Main street, for the following persons: A.

Pratt, J. B. Walters, Harry Barton, Felton, Ed Lloyd, W. H. Savage, S. Lyman, R. C. Chapin, F. I. Kendall, S. A. Shields, Mr. Gandy, B. L. Chandler, J. H. Mag. A. Rogers, L. Dawson.

Underdelivered Telegrams.

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Ed Lloyd, W. H. Savage, S. Lyman, R. C.

Chapin, F. I. Kendall, S. A. Shields, Mr. Gandy, B. L. Chandler, J. H. Mag. A.

Rogers, L. Dawson.

It was a great success. The immense

size had been fitted with close tiers of seats, so that the top of the platform. Up these we alighted the future citizens of the city, of all ages, from three to twenty.

But there was not room for all and numbers occupied chairs down in

it. It was the largest collection of chil-

## FLOWER FESTIVAL.

### ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Reports of the President and Other Officers—The Present Condition of the Association—A Progressive Institution.

The annual meeting of the members of the Flower Festival Society was held at the Woman's Home, on Fourth street, yesterday, with a goodly number in attendance.

Mrs. R. M. Widney, the president, called the meeting to order, and after stating the business to be transacted, presented her report.

Mrs. Widney's report sets forth fully the objects and methods of work in the Woman's Home; the work and needs of the exchange; the library and educational work; the attitude of the society towards the wage-workers and the way in which they seek to assist employ and employers; and the great need there is of a work of love among the unfortunate and distressed populations of our land. The report is quite a lengthy, exhaustive and interesting document, and though it is too long to set out in full, the reader will shortly appreciate its worth.

The report of the recording secretary, Miss M. M. Fette, was then read for the year ending June 1, 1887. In it she reviewed the early history and foundation of the association, and the growth of its membership. The society was formally composed met on March 18, 1883. At this meeting the present president, Mrs. R. M. Widney, was elected; also three vice-presidents—Mrs. M. Kramer, Mrs. E. C. Shepherd and Mrs. Dr. Bird; and a treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Fette; also Mrs. Fannie Sawyer, recording secretary; Mrs. E. B. Miller, treasurer, and a board of managers, consisting of ten members. There were sixteen members besides them.

The next Flower Festival, in 1888, secured the sum of \$2000 and funds were well spent forward under some difficulties, but many encouragements.

In April, 1888, the festival netted \$400, and with the results of their efforts this year, they have now secured valuable property, including a building, the latter costing about \$14,000, exclusive of furniture, all of which is now paid for. In the report an account of the last festival is given.

The report of the financial secretary, Mrs. M. M. Fette, was then read, showing a balance of \$100 in the treasury.

The following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Mrs. R. M. Widney; first vice-president, Mrs. W. M. Heriot; second vice-president, Mrs. F. C. Howes; third vice-president, Mrs. N. Hagan; financial secretary, Mrs. M. B. Abernathy; recording secretary, Miss M. M. Fette; treasurer, George Stewart.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mmes. Averill, Hollenbeck, Prager, Clarius, W. B. Widney, Widner, Stewart, Newton, Marshall, DeHarte, Miss M. E. McClellan.

A motion of ten bound volumes and a number of magazines was reported from the library.

The report of Mrs. C. B. Wheeler, manager of the Exchange, was read, showing that although this part of the society's work has only been tried for three and a half months, the results are most gratifying, particularly in the one-half acre tract of land. The latest Eastern orange, the new Jersey Jersey, all the leading colors in stripes and checks, are very nobly colored and are now, at \$2.50 each. These goods to be had now.

Eighty-five acres of choice land, suitable for the successful growing of strawberries of the finest kind, as well as any small fruit or vegetables, in the town of Compton, less than one-half mile from the railroad depot, has been subdivided into sixteen tracts, of which fifteen contain five acres each and one ten acres; 65 acres of it in alfalfa. One of the five-acre tracts has a \$2500 house, \$500 barn, and the finest artesian well in the land, and is easily worth \$4500.

Any one of the five-acre tracts can be so planted as to support any man and his family, and do it well.

These sixteen tracts will be distributed among the sixteen lucky purchasers of the sixteen tickets, now for sale.

After some further informal talk the society adjourned.

### BRIEFS.

George D. Phillips started East last night with an excursion party of seventy-five, via the Burlington route.

W. Helmick yesterday received \$35,000 for a lot at the corner of Seventh and Grand avenue, and fronting 120 feet on each side.

Mr. Goodwin, of East Los Angeles, had his pocket picked at York Hall last evening of her purse, containing several dollars.

During the exercises at Ellis College, on Monday afternoon, Miss Jeannie Bonsall was awarded the prize for proficiency in drawing.

The Harbor Lights is doing a good and deservedly good business at the Grand Opera-house. The stage-mounting is particularly complimented.

The graduating exercises of the State Normal School take place at the Grand Opera-house at 2 p.m. today. THE TIMES has already published the list of prizes.

A well-known dressmaker of this city bought a lot on Seventh street, near Main, May 7th, for \$2500. Yesterday she refused \$700 for it. She is going to get \$10,000 and retain it.

Every purchaser gets more than the worth of his money, and, besides, there are

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—TO ARCHITECTS, OCEAN COAST.—Wanted, one or two architects or engineers or draftsmen to fill position as superintendents of building for a railroad company. Address, J. E. Hall, care of H. Lewis grocery house, 218 Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—INFORMATION ABOUT

Wanted dark gray clothes, straw hat, and red stockings; ran away from 124 South Alameda st., October 1st.

PERSONAL.—A COMPETENT NURSE

to be had at 218 S. Hill st. Obstetric cases a specialty.

Money to Loan.

\$100,000 TO LOAN, AT LOWEST

rate of interest. A. J. VIEHL,

room 21, Schumacher block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

W. H. HARRIS, attorney-at-law.

Unclassified.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION—THE

regular semi-annual teachers' examination will commence on Tuesday, June 6, at 10 a.m., in the hall of the Board of Education, 616 Sixth street, Los Angeles. W. W. SEAMAN, Secretary.

SKALFERS.—R. J. PRYKE & CO., 912

N. Main st., members American Ticket-brokers' Association. Railroad tickets bought, sold and exchanged; 25 to 30 per cent. cash saving from them.

LADIES—MRS. B. CLARK, FASHION

abit-couture, San Francisco. 115 W. 1st.

READY-MADE

READY-MADE

CAMBRIE SUITS.

READY-MADE

SATEEN SUITS.

READY-MADE

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